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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/601,475	06/23/2003	Gi-Jung Kim	5649-921	7249
20792	7590 02/03/2006		EXAMINER	
MYERS BIGEL SIBLEY & SAJOVEC			IVEY, ELIZABETH D	
PO BOX 374 RALEIGH,			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
101221011,			1775	
			DATE MAILED: 02/03/200	6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/601,475	KIM ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Elizabeth Ivey	1775		
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period variety to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 36(a). In no event, however, may a reposite apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT, cause the application to become ABA	ATION. Only be timely filed HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 December</u> 2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) This 3) Since this application is in condition for allower closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matte	· •		
Disposition of Claims				
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 15-17 and 20 is/are v 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14,18 and 19 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 June 2003 is/are: ay Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	vithdrawn from consideration r election requirement. r. p⊠ accepted or b)□ object drawing(s) be held in abeyand	ted to by the Examiner. e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).		
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached	Office Action or form PTO-152.		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/05, 5/05, 6/03.		/Mail Date ormal Patent Application (PTO-152)		

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-14, 18 and 19, drawn to a semiconductor wafer, classified in class 428, subclass 446.
- II. Claims 15-17 and 20, drawn to a method for forming a semiconductor wafer, classified in class 112, subclass 18.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions Group I and Group II are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the product may be made by a materially different process such as etching and polishing to create an edge profile.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

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During a telephone conversation with Grant Scott on January 23, 2006 a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-14 and 18-19. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 15-17 and 20 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-5, 6-9, 10,18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claims 1-5, the formulae relied upon for said claims indicate a thickness "t".

However, "t" is neither defined in the specification nor indicated on any of the incorporated figures. Because the edge profile indicated creates different thickness at different points of the

wafer, it is not clear what thickness is considered to be "t". Also, R and α are not defined in claim 1 and α is not defined in any dependent claim, making the equations unsolvable and the claims indefinite. Additionally, said claims refer to the edge profile extending between edge profile (Ep_{out}) and edge profile (Ep_{in}). However, it is not clear what constitutes an edge profile extending between edge profile (Ep_{out}) and edge profile (Ep_{in}) and therefore what edge profile is claimed. Even if, for purposes of furthering examination, the examiner holds that "t" is the thickness of the wafer from the top face to the bottom surface at the geometrical center of the wafer, the edge profile claimed is not clearly defined.

Regarding claims 6-9, 10, 18 and 19, said claims refer to the edge profile extending between edge profile (Ep_{out}) and edge profile (Ep_{in}). However, it is not clear what constitutes an edge profile extending between edge profile (Ep_{out}) and edge profile (Ep_{in}) and therefore what edge profile is claimed. Because the edge profile indicated creates different thickness at different points of the wafer, and because t is not defined, it is not clear what thickness is considered to be "t". Therefore all formulae are not solvable and the claims are indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Japanese Patent Publication 06314676 to Takeshi.

Regarding claim 11, Takeshi discloses a wafer with an asymmetrical edge profile with a round configuration, which has a radius that is twice some angle, viz. (2Φ) and has a straight orthogonal line extending from one end of the arc to a bottom surface of the wafer (paragraphs [0010] and [0012] and figure 1).

Regarding claim 13, Takeshi discloses a wafer 625µm thick (paragraph [0012])

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

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1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japanese Patent Publication 06314676 to Takeshi.

Regarding claim 12, Takeshi discloses all of the limitations of claim 11 but does not specifically disclose an angle of 60°-75°. However, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the angle for the intended application, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Regarding claim 14, Takeshi discloses all of the limitations of claim 11 but does not specifically disclose a radius of 0.23t –0.5t. However, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the radius for the intended application, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elizabeth Ivey whose telephone number is (571) 272-8432. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00- 4:30 M-Th and 7:00-3:30 alt. Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Deborah Jones can be reached on (571) 272-1535. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Elizabeth D. Ivey

JENNIFER MONEIL PRIMARY EXAMINER